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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

A BILL *to incorporate the German Society, contributing for the Relief of diſtreſſed Germans in the State of Pennſylvania.*

Printed for conſideration againſt the next meeting of the the General Aſſembly, January 19, 1780.

THOMAL PAINE, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

WHEREAS the arrival of Germans from Europe, and the numerous ſettlements made by them in Pennſylvania, have greatly contributed to the preſent wealth and ſtrength of this State, and the means of encouraging theſe foreigners to come and ſettle amongſt us, by removing or leſſening their diſtreſſes in a new country, have on ſundry occaſions deſervedly engaged the attention of the former government of this country:

AND WHEREAS a number of German inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, on behalf of themſelves and others herein after-mentioned, have repreſented and ſhewn, that ſome time in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, moved by the ſufferings of their countrymen then newly arrived, they formed themſelves into a charitable Society, under the name of "The German Society at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania," and by voluntary ſubſcriptions, and ſtated contributions from time to time, ſupplied the poor, the ſick and otherwiſe diſtreſſed Germans brought to the city of Philadelphia, and have aided and aſſiſted ſuch paſſengers as, for want of acquaintance with the language and laws of the country, were in danger of being oppreſſed; that for this purpoſe they have appointed four general meetings in the year of the members of the Society, and as many meetings of their officers and committees as from time to time may be found neceſſary; that they have purchaſed two contiguous lots in the city of Philadelphia, in order to build thereon, and have it in view to purchaſe more ground for the reception and accommodation of their countrymen when need ſhall be, and to found ſchools and ſeminaries of learning and a library: Wherefore they have humbly prayed that they may be incorporated by a law for this purpoſe.

Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that Lewis Weiſs, Henry Keppele, Chriſtian Snyder, David Shaffer, George C. Reinhold, Caſper Geyer, Chriſtian Dirick, Chriſtopher Ludwick, Philip Ulrick, Elias L. Twitchel, Frederic Hagner, George Walker, George Knor, Frederic Phile, Peter Paris, Jacob Graff, Chriſtopher Kucher, Henry W. Stiegel, Martin Noll, John Philip De Haas, Emanuel Frederic Weckerly, Frederic Snyder, Henry Keppele, jun. Henry Mulenberg, Matthias Landenberger, Frederick Hailer, Joan Fritz, William Young, jun. Philip Mertz, Samuel Reicher, Daniel Wiſtar, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Stoy, Peter Dick, Michael Shubart, Martin Rols, Frederic Antis, John Steinmetz, Sebaſtian Muffler, Reinhart Kahmer, Philip Yoſt, Jacob Bentz, Jacob Working, Philip Hall, George D. Seickel, Conrad Lambarter, Philip Hoyl, Jacob Shallus, Iſaac Melchior, George Kuffer, Adam Zantzinger, Jacob Frank, John C. Kunge, Andrew Burkhard, Adam Foulk, Henry Kammerer, George G. Woelpper, Henry Leuthauſer, Zacharias Endre, Francis C. Haſſenclever, Charles W. Nuthag, George Stounfelt, Chriſtleib Bartling, Chriſtopher Lochner, Henry Muhlenberg, jun. Peter Kreſs, George Forebach, Peter Ozeas, Jacob Kehmle, Adam Hubley, jun. Daniel Draw, Peter Dietrick, H. Weinkauff, Jacob Geiger, George Heidel, Charles Stoltz, Andrew Geyer, Peter Kraft, John Geier, George Seitz, John Cauffman, Charles Ciſt, Melchior Steiner, Jacob Wagner, Daniel Schmeier, John Egner, Henry Egner, John Martin, Matthias Gaumer, Henry Gaumer, Peter Kaiſer, John Klein, Adam Deſch, Conrad Meitzler, Henry Meitzler, Henry Knabenberger, Henry Geiger, William Rodiger, Caſper Singer, Frederic Seiger, Jacob Rebſum, Frederic Auguſt Muhlenberg, Godfrey Buckens, George Sneider, George Dowig, Jacob Eckfeldt, Henry Handſhuts, Godfrey Schwing, John Conrad Zollikoffer, and George Knabenberger, and their ſucceſſors, duly choſen and appointed in ſuch manner and form as hereinafter is mentioned and directed, be, and they are hereby made and conſtituted a corporation, and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever, by the name, ſtile and title of "The German Society, contributing for the relief of diſtreſſed Germans in the ſtate of Pennſylvania."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors, by the name, ſtile and title aforeſaid, ſhall forever hereafter be perſons able and capable in law, as well to take, receive and hold all and all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, ſold, enfeoffed, releaſed, deviſed, or otherwiſe conveyed, to the ſame German Society, or to any perſon or perſons for their uſe, or in truſt for them; and the ſame lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes and other hereditaments, are hereby veſted and eſtabliſhed in the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors for ever; and the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors are hereby declared to be ſeiſed and poſſeſſed of ſuch eſtate or eſtates therein, as in and by the reſpective grants, bargains, ſales, enfeoffments, releaſes, deviſes, or other conveyances thereof, is or are declared, limited and expreſſed; as alſo that the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors, at all times hereafter, ſhall be capable and able to purchaſe, have, receive, take, hold and enjoy in fee ſimple, or of any other leſſer eſtate or eſtates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, ſale, alienation, enfeoffment, releaſe, confirmation or deviſe, of any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, capable and able to make the ſame: And further, That the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors may take and receive any ſum or ſums of money, and any manner and portion of goods and chattels, that ſhall be given or bequeathed to them by any perſon or perſons, bodies corporate or politic, capable to make a gift or bequeſt thereof; ſuch money, goods and chattels to be laid out by them in a purchaſe or purchaſes of lands, tenements, meſſuages, houſes, rents annuities, or other hereditaments, to them and their ſucceſſors forever; or the monies lent on intereſt, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, according to the articles and bye-laws of the ſaid ſociety, and the intention of the donors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That at every of the four quarterly meetings of the ſaid ſociety, that is to ſay, on the day next after Chriſtmas day, the day of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the day of St. John the Baptiſt, and the day of St. Michael the Arch-Angel, or when either of thoſe days ſhall happen to be on a Sunday, then on the day following, each and every of the members of the ſaid ſociety may propoſe any perſon or perſons to be ballotted for as a member of the ſaid ſociety or corporation, and ſuch perſon or perſons ſo propoſed and ballotted for, upon being elected by two-thirds in number of the members preſent, by ballot as aforeſaid, *and ſigning the ſubſcription and articles of the ſaid ſociety*, ſhall, from thenceforth, become a member of the ſaid corporation, and not otherwiſe.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the members of the ſaid corporation ſhall not at any time hereafter be leſs than ſeventy-five in number; but that the ſame corporation may at any time conſiſt of any larger or greater number of members whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the rents, profits and intereſt, ariſing from the ſaid real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid corporation, ſhall, by the officers of the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors, to be by them choſen and appointed in ſuch manner and form as herein after is directed and required, from time to time, be applied for the relief and ſupport of poor and diſtreſſed Germans arriving in this State from parts beyond the ſea, for the erecting and ſupporting ſchools and ſeminaries of learning and a library, within this State, for the better educating and inſtructing the children and youth of the Germans and deſcendants of Germans, and in building, repairing and maintaining ſchool-houſes, and other houſes neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, for ſalaries to ſchoolmaſters and teachers, and for ſuch other charitable uſes as are conformable to the true deſign and intent of the ſame ſociety.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in the diſpoſal and application of the public monies of the ſaid corporation, or in the making ſale or diſpoſition of any part or parcel of the real or perſonal eſtate of the ſaid corporation, for any of the purpoſes aforeſaid, the conſent and concurrence of the major part of the members of the ſaid ſociety or corporation met at ſome one of their quarterly meetings, ſhall be had and obtained.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors, or the majority of ſuch as ſhall be convened at the four quarterly meetings of the ſaid ſociety, ſhall be authoriſed and impowered, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered to make rules, bye-laws and ordinances, and to do every thing needful for the good government and ſupport of the affairs of the ſaid corporation. Provided always, That the ſaid bye-laws, rules and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth; and that all their proceedings be fairly and regularly entered in a book to be kept for that purpoſe; and that on the general meeting of the members of the ſaid ſociety or corporation, on the day following Chriſtmas-day as aforeſaid, they be authoriſed and impowered to elect and chooſe by ballot one Preſident, one Vice-preſident, ſix Overſeers, a Treaſurer, two Secretaries, one Sollicitor and one Deacon; the ſaid officers to be inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and to remain in office, without being re-elected, until the next meeting of the ſaid corporation on the day following Chriſtmas-day in the next year; and in caſe of the death, or refuſal to ſerve, of any one or more of the officers ſo choſen, his or their place ſo dying or refuſing ſhall be ſupplied by an election in like manner at the next quarterly meeting, and the perſon or perſons ſo choſen ſhall remain in his ſaid office, by virtue of the ſaid election, until the next Chriſtmas meeting aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors ſhall have full power and authority to make, have and uſe one common ſeal, with ſuch device and inſcription as they ſhall think proper, and the ſame to break, alter and renew, at their pleaſure.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid corporation and their ſucceſſors, by the name, ſtile and title aforeſaid, ſhall be able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded in any court or courts, before any judge or judges, juſtice or juſtices, in all and all manner of ſuits, complaints, pleas, cauſes, matters and demands, of whatſoever kind, nature or form they may be; and all and every matter and thing therein to do, in as full and effectual a manner as any other perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, within this Commonwealth may or can do.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the clear yearly value or income of the meſſuages, houſes, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, and real or perſonal eſtate of the ſaid corporation, ſhall not exceed the ſum of lawful money of Pennſylvania, to be taken and eſteemed, excluſive of the monies ariſing from annual or other ſtated ſubſcriptions and payments; which ſaid monies ſhall be received by the Treaſurer of the ſaid corporation, and diſpoſed of by him upon the order of the other officers, or the majority of them, in the manner herein before deſcribed, purſuant to a vote or votes of the members of the ſaid ſociety appropriating the ſame, at one of their quarterly meetings.

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS *on the* ADDRESS *in anſwer to His* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SPEECH *of November 28, 1778.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

EARL *of Briſtol* ſaid, he would never ſit ſilent when ſuch groſs impoſitions were attempted to be put on their Lordſhips, and the nation at large. He had declared his intention of reſerving what he had to offer upon the ſubject of the navy for a ſeparate day. He now repeated that aſſertion, and aſſured the noble Earl [Sandwich] that however he might endeavour to miſrepreſent his words, or make little of ſuch an enquiry, if the noble Lord himſelf did not take ſome ſtep to bring it before that Houſe, he pledged himſelf, be his health ever ſo indifferent (ſo that illneſs did not render it impoſſible for him to attend) in order to give his ſentiments, ſentiments ariſing from the very beſt information that could be procured, he would himſelf do that friendly office for the noble Lord. Perhaps the noble Lord was not ſo eager as he ſeemed to be: He did not mean to trouble their Lordſhips when he roſe the firſt time, but now he was up, nothing ſhould prevent him from ſpeaking his mind.

The enquiry, though directed to matters much more comprehenſive, including the conduct of miniſters themſelves, he declared pointed to the matter particularly alluded to by the noble Earl; the conduct of the commanders in the naval engagement off Breſt. The truth was, that Mr. Keppel aſſured him, he would never reſume the command of the weſtern ſquadron till that affair was thoroughly enquired into, and ſifted to the bottom. He could never think of ſerving with a man who had openly attacked him in the public papers by name, and had acknowledged it under his hand: The perſon he meant was the Vice-Admiral of the blue: and for his part [Lord Briſtol] he thought the Admiral's reſolution was founded in prudence and good ſenſe; for how was it poſſible that any ſucceſs could be expected from perſons ſerving under ſuch circumſtances of enmity, and ſo widely differing in opinion?

His Lordſhip ſaid, he would never eſteem a fleet upon paper. It was the condition of the ſhips, the way they were manned, both as to number and quality; whether with a diſproportion of landmen and ordinary ſeamen, that conſtituted the effective ſtrength of a fleet, not the mere number of ſhips, their rates, or weight of metal. &c.

The noble Earl had ſtated the number of ſhips of the line, which conſtituted the effective part of the Britiſh navy in 1759, the fourth year of the late glorious war, and at the ſame time artfully declined ſaying how many ſhips of the line we had manned and ready for actual ſervice at preſent. Let Lords recollect what was the language of the noble Earl the preceding year, and let them compare it with the preſent ſtate of the fleets of Britain and France. We were then to have eighty ſhips of the line ready for ſea, by the end of the preſent year; we then were and would be ſuperior to any force France or Spain could ſend againſt us; but inſtead of eighty line of battle ſhips, we had not ſixty; and inſtead of being ſuperior to the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon, we were not, as had been fully proved in the courſe of the ſummer, equal even to France alone. The noble Earl's plauſibility and affected candour ſhould not impoſe upon him, or gain a moment's credit in his mind. The noble Earl talked very coolly, and pretended that he had no objection to an enquiry, though he would not move for one. By this conduct, the noble Earl was guilty of a ſhameful neglect of duty. He ſhould immediately have moved for an enquiry into the affair of the 27th of July, as the only means of preventing the interference of party or faction, to mix itſelf in the matter. The nation ought to be informed, and it was highly criminal, in his opinion, to attempt to keep it in the dark.

His Lordſhip concluded his ſpeech, with expreſſing his hopes that the real authors of our preſent calamities would be diſcovered, whenever the day of national enquiry came; and that, as a conſequence of it, they would

meet with a punishment suited to the atrocity of their crimes, their intrigues, whispers, and dark cabals.

Earl of Sandwich in reply said, he had not altered his opinion respecting the impropriety and inexpediency of an enquiry into the affair of the 27th of July, though he had no objection to an enquiry which might be directed against himself, in either his cabinet or official situation. If we had not actually come off victors, by destroying, &c. so many of the enemy's ships, the consequences were, in every other beneficial respect, equal to a victory. We obliged the enemy to retire into port; and when the squadron went out a second time, D'Orvilliers was no longer to be seen or heard of, by which means our commerce was effectually protected, and that of our foes almost entirely ruined. He was satisfied, that both the Admiral and Vice Admiral performed their duty; and how any implication of censure could lay on either party, till the affair was enquired into, was more than he had the sagacity to discover. He was upon very delicate ground indeed, but as he found himself called upon in such a particular manner by the noble Earl who spoke last, he thought it his duty to say a word or two on the subject, lest it might get out that his silence imported any of the least degree of blame on either of the gentlemen.

No man living had a higher opinion of the Admiral than he had, respecting his ability and gallantry as a seaman, and his veracity as a man. Upon the same ground, arising from a like degree of knowledge, he was justified in a similar opinion respecting the Vice-Admiral, who likewise, he had every reason to believe, acquitted himself with honour; besides, in the Admiral's official letter he expressed his highest approbation of the conduct of all the officers of the squadron, among whom the Vice-Admiral must of course be included. The Commander in Chief's letter, if no other ground of justification existed, was, with him, a sufficient reason for not calling for an enquiry.

He had many other strong motives which induced him to be totally averse to an enquiry; a few of which, with their Lordship's permission, he should take leave to enumerate.

An enquiry, he said, would be as mischievous as another defeat; he meant, he said, of as bad consequence as a defeat, because it would divide the officers and seamen into factions and private cabals, according to their respective sentiments, than which nothing could have a worse tendency, or might produce more pernicious effects; but suppose it did not, such an enquiry would take up a great deal of time, would require the attendance of all the principal officers from their proper duty, whose presence and services against the common enemy would be wanting; and would in a great measure retard, and perhaps defeat, all the measures of the ensuing spring and summer. He did not speak speculatively, but from facts of which himself was a witness, and from a thorough conviction, from past experience, that similar causes would, in a greater or less degree, produce similar effects. Such precisely were the consequences of the enquiry into the miscarriage of Matthews and Lestock, in the Mediterranean; the navy was split into parties and factions, the absence of the principal officers, present or absent on that day, was necessary, either as judges or witnesses, by which the naval armaments were neglected, or suffered to stand still; the enquiry raised a kind of commotion in the nation, every person almost taking one side or the other; and at the conclusion no one good purpose was answered, but the whole terminated to the dissatisfaction of the nation, and established no one rule whatever, which might serve to lead or direct the conduct of naval commanders, or those serving under them, in future.

The Duke of Bolton said, he was for both a public enquiry into the conduct of ministers and a particular one relative to the transaction which had now so long furnished the subject of debate. He said he entertained the highest esteem and respect for the Admiral, whose name had been so often mentioned, was thoroughly sensible of the deserts of the Vice Admiral, and was heartily sorry that there had been any occasion given for a difference of opinion between them. Yet he could easily conceive, as a professional man, that such a difference might arise. It was well known, he said, that in naval engagements with France, it was the general plan with their Admirals and Commanders to avoid coming to an engagement; and when from necessity they were compelled to engage, it was equally notorious, that from the construction of their ships, and their mode of attack, which was chiefly directed against the sails and rigging, they had, except in very few instances, been able to avoid a decisive engagement: indeed, the fact was, that although many of our ships were enabled to come up, and force them to defend themselves, he did not recollect more than one or two instances, where the whole body, engaged with an equal, or nearly an equal, number of the enemy, came up time enough, when the enemy wished to retreat or fly.

After his Grace had expressed his sentiments on this subject, he proceeded to answer the speech delivered by the noble Earl at the head of the admiralty. The noble Earl's arguments, he observed, went to condemn all enquiries, however just or necessary; he said, that an enquiry would probably be the cause of splitting the navy into factions; that it would keep the officers from their duty; that it would produce a public ferment; and more than all, that it would retard the necessary measures for defeating the designs of the common enemy; and, of course, give them an advantage over us, which every other circumstance united to deny. Before he proceeded further, he contended, that these reasons militated against every enquiry, though attended with the most attrocious circumstances of treachery, cowardice, or criminal neglect. But the noble Earl had referred to a case in point, in support of his arguments, the affair of Lestock and Matthews. Now every material objection and inconvenience felt upon that occasion might be avoided; for the real cause of the difficulties so much pressed by the noble Earl might be easily remedied, by having the enquiry at Portsmouth or Plymouth, where the officers might, till real operations at sea became necessary, be employed in the discharge of their duty. In Matthews and Lestock's affair, the great mistake was, that the court-martial was held at Deptford, by which means the inconveniences so much dwelt on by the noble Earl were caused; and as to the difference of opinion among the officers, that was a matter unavoidable, because it was impossible to force the opinions or sentiments of professional men; in his opinion, therefore, the only sure means to reconcile them would be by a candid and fair enquiry, by which every dispassionate man would be enabled to ultimately judge for himself, after a full investigation, and hearing the parties in their defence.

His Grace reminded the noble Earl of his repeated boastings, and said he was astonished to hear his Lordship acknowledge, that decisive measures were not taken in time; that the fleet, previous to the declaration of the French minister, was not as strong as he thought it ought to have been; when he had heard the noble Earl so often in the course (in almost every stage) of the American contest, declare, and pledge himself to that House and the nation at large, that our navy was in a state every way answerable to the immediate services required of it; and likewise in such a state of preparation, that in case of a rupture with France or Spain, or the whole House of Bourbon, we should be able to defeat their utmost efforts.

His Grace next turned his attention to the comparative strength of the British and French navy, and after asking whether the former was equal to the latter in the East or West Indies, in America, or the Leeward Islands, answered his own question with an emphatic No! He contended, that upon enquiry, however confidently the noble Earl might have asserted the contrary, that the superiority was against us, though perhaps we had it in number, and that only by two or three ships: but, says his Grace, supposing we had the superiority over the French single handed, what will that amount to? Will he confine himself to that single position and endeavour to stifle and conceal the true question, depending between his Lordship and me upon a former occasion? Will he dare to assert, that our navy is superior to that of France and Spain united? That was my argument then, and I now repeat the question. The speech authorises me to put it, because, if the assurances of other powers, by which I presume Spain is meant, are not to be entirely relied upon, then a negative to this question will be an acknowledgment that the speech recommends measures which must of course terminate in our certain ruin and disgrace. He adverted again to the affair off Brest, and reminded their Lordships of his argument in a former debate, wherein he maintained that a superiority was necessary to ensure success in naval engagements; and that superiority being wanting on the 27th of July, he was free to declare, was the chief cause of the national disappointment; for he would never allow that it was the number of ships or guns, but the condition, &c. of the ships, and every thing dependent upon it, that a real superiority was grounded upon.

His Grace condemned the neglect of not having more Admirals in the engagement off Brest. He said, there ought to have been five or six; that it was impossible to bring up the several divisions in thick or bad weather, particularly if the ships were scattered, or at a distance. There was always a difference in the sailing of them, and the greater or lesser celerity of their manœuvres, which might breed confusion. He made use of the same observation respecting the fleet under Admiral Byron; on which, in case of any accident to the first or second in command, there would be but one flag to command twelve or thirteen ships of the line, which was the more inexcusable, when it was known that there were no less than forty-one Admirals on the list; and a recent appointment, by which Captain Lockart Ross was to be entrusted with twelve sail of the line. He knew that Captain Ross was a most able and active officer, and first on the Captain's list, but he could never approve of an appointment, which, in case of a disaster or engagement with an enemy, must subject the squadron to a most fatal confusion.

The noble Earl had himself acknowledged that we were inferior to France in the Mediterranean, a most shameful and criminal neglect! The trade carried on thither was one of the most valuable and beneficial branches of our commerce; it had been hitherto suitably attended to, and till the present war had never been so disgracefully neglected. The noble Earl had not been so ingenious respecting our maritime force in America; he must know that we were inferior in line of battle ships to France in that quarter of the globe, else why did Lord Howe attempt one of the most officer like manœuvres ever practised, in order to render his inferior force equal to that of D'Estaing of Rhode-Island, to be the better able to give the signals, and conduct the engagement? Did not he hoist his flag aboard a frigate for that purpose? And did not he thereby exhibit a proof of his gallantry and ability, as truly magnanimous as it was original? He bore the warmest testimony to the courage and capacity of that very great officer, and made no doubt, if the plan had not been rendered impracticable by the two fleets being separated by a violent storm, that it would have succeeded to the disgrace of France and the honour of the British flag. He insisted, that we were not superior in the West Indies, and as the best proof that we were not, he adverted to the late capture of Dominica.

His Grace laughed at the idea held out by the first Lord of the Admiralty, that we had more guns than the French in the engagement off Brest, on the 27th of July; and contended, that it was not a superiority worth mentioning; that to be equal in force, was to have thirty ships opposed to thirty ships, and so in proportion. He recommended, however, to the noble Earl, to beware not to trust too much to an equal force. We had too much to stake on a decisive naval engagement, to trust to the manifold hazards such a species of warfare was subject to. The old vulgar opinion, that one English ship could beat three French, though our seamen deserved such a compliment, was dangerous to rely on; if such absurdities came to mix in our councils, certain destruction would be the consequence; it should be likewise considered, that France only contended for additional power, while we were compelled to fight for our all. America was at first to have been frightened into submission by two regiments; afterwards it was to be conquered by 5000 men; the consequence of which bravado was, that our numerous forces found the conquest of America too difficult a task for them to atchieve. Let not their Lordships therefore despise France as an enemy, lest in this instance Great-Britain should have much more serious cause to lament her ill-founded confidence, than she had already experienced in the case of America.

His Grace went over the ground of the debate last session relative to the sailing of the Toulon fleet, and the expediency of detaching the Portsmouth fleet, in order that Admiral Byron might reach New-York and reinforce Lord Howe, previous to the arrival of D'Estaing in America; and after having contended that ministry had acted egregiously wrong, in almost every particular relative to the conduct of the navy, declared that the French were at this hour cruizing in the chops of the Channel, and that they were masters of the chops of the Channel, a circumstance entirely new in the history of our late wars, and which was a fresh ground for an impeachment.

After travelling over a most extensive field of naval politics, his Grace spoke to the King's speech, and descanted for some time on the words "conciliatory measures," it was true that ministry had last year, when they found themselves inadequate to the task of conquering America, sent out conciliatory propositions; such propositions, that if terms only half so advantageous to America had been held out by good men and men of character, men whom America could have confided in, three years ago, they would have been accepted with joy, and the vast expence of blood and money, which the contest had cost both Great-Britain and America, would have been saved. But it was madness to expect America to listen to any proposals made by men whom they knew to be the authors of all the mischief which had happened, and whom they also knew were hated and despised at home. His Grace concluded his speech with giving his negative to the address.

(To be Continued.)

Extracts from English Papers, dated in July and Aug. last.

LONDON.

A correspondent says, the American refugees are the persons who have principally and originally *deceived* this country. They first *deceived* ministers, who, listening to their *false tales*, adopted their mad theories, and have thereby almost ruined the nation, by attempting to put them into practice.

The public must have observed that the ministerial prints have, within these few days, become quite raving in their abuse of the minority. Such infamy shews that the *paymasters* of such writers are become desperate; that they are in a state of *forlorn hope*; that they find their credit with the people totally *ruined*; and knowing that the King reads news papers, they take this method of attempting to continue the *imposition* of their own consequence upon his Majesty. How *lightly* they think of the King! In their convivial hours they scruple not to say, if they can keep the King, they care not a fig for the nation.

From the extract of a private letter from Hanover we have the following intelligence: That new levies, by order of the King of Great Britain, are raising with the greatest diligence; that all the regiments of horse and foot are ordered to be completed with the utmost expedition. An augmentation is ordered of 14 men to each company, and that the new recruits are very diligent in learning their exercise under two English officers arrived there for that purpose; and if they are attacked, they will, from appearances, make a brave defence. As France is forming considerable magazines on the Rhine, they are not without apprehensions of the theatre of war being opened in the empire.

The Empress of Russia has given orders for 30,000 infantry to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice. It is conjectured that this potent Princess means to assist Great-Britain against France and Spain, in case the two last mentioned powers shall refuse to listen to reasonable terms of accommodation.

It is with concern we hear from respectable authority, that the very important fortress of Gibraltar is actually besieged from sea by ten sail of the line, and from the land side by a very numerous army, accompanied with an immense train of artillery. And what makes this circumstance the more alarming is, that we have but one single ship of sixty guns, two frigates and two sloops of war on that station, or in the whole Mediterranean. A gentleman, well acquainted with that garrison, allows it to be impregnable to any land force; but if the Spaniards can at the same time invest it by a superior naval force, it must inevitably fall.

Affairs are growing fast to a crisis, that cannot fail to make people furious against the authors of public misfortunes. An offended nation will ferret out of their lurking holes those wretches, whose weakness or treachery has brought this great empire to its ruin. Administration foresee the storm, and they have endeavoured to prepare for it, by misleading the judgment of the public with hired publications, calculated to turn that national resentment which ought to fall upon themselves upon those illustrious patriots, who have so long forewarned their country of the inevitable misfortunes which administration have brought upon it. This is the scope and design of the History of Opposition, that lying record of the transactions of the last session. We hope, however, that our countrymen will suspend their judgment on this subject, as a History of Administration during the same period will soon convince an offended people where the hand of public vengeance ought to fall. That it may fall suddenly, is the sincere prayer of every one that loves his country.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 12.

We hear that on Thursday afternoon last, as the ship Revolution, Capt. M'Norton, was lying at anchor in the Delaware, a large cake of ice came across her cable, and cut the same, upon which she was ran ashore on Dunck's Bar, opposite Bombay-Hook. The ship and cargoe will, it is hoped, be saved, with the loss of her foremast cut, and mainmast carried away.

We have the satisfaction of informing our readers, that all the public papers and consular deeds were very fortunately saved, and a great part of the most valuable effects, at the late fire in Monsieur Hoker's house.

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on Friday the 7th instant, at the University in this city, the election for the choice of officers for this year was held agreeable to their laws, when the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, President.
Doctor Thomas Bond, Sen.
David Rittenhouse, and } Vice-Presidents.
James Wilson, Esquires,
Doctor William Smith,
The Rev. Dr. John Ewing,
Owen Biddle, Esquire, and } Secretaries.
The Rev. Mr. William White,
Lewis Nicola, Esquire
Doctor Samuel Duffield, and } Curators.
Doctor Benjamin Rush,
John Lukens, Esquire, Treasurer.

*** The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, of which the several Members are hereby notified. *By Order of the Board,*

T. MATLACK.

Wilmington, in the Delaware State, Dec. 30, 1779.

The General Assembly of this State have appointed the Hon. John Dickinson, Nicholas Vandyke and Thomas M'Kean, Esquires, Delegates to represent this State in Congress for the ensuing year—And have also appointed the said Delegates, and George Latimer, Esquire, or any two of them, Commissioners on the part of this State, to

meet Commiſſioners from the ſeveral States, from New-Hampſhire to Virginia, incluſive, in Convention at Philadelphia the firſt Wedneſday in January, for effecting a general limitation of prices.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

As the following Obſervations were intended for general uſe, you are requeſted to give them a place in your next Gazette.

To the PUBLIC.

AS ſeveral fires have lately happened in the city, it has naturally excited ſome attention and enquiry reſpecting the ſtate of the fire companies, and the engines and other apparatus under their care; from whence it appears, that the companies as well as the apparatus at the preſent time require conſiderable regulation and amendment.

Our fire companies a few years paſt had arrived at great improvement, and their care and activity was ſuch as had procured to Philadelphia, in this reſpect, the encomiums of her neighbours, as well as of foreigners: but perfection, however neceſſary as an object to be kept in view, yet the abſolute attainment of it is an idea not ſafely indulged either in private or public bodies: May we, therefore, with our former alacrity, continue to preſs forward in the paths of ſcience and public œconomy. With regard to the inſtitutions here ſpoken of, many circumſtances have occurred to impede their progreſs, ſuch as the intervention of the enemy, and other temporary difficulties; but now that we are favoured with a good degree of tranquility and leiſure, let us heartily exert ourſelves for their re-eſtabliſhment; the preſent ſtate of the city loudly calls upon us, and one would think that on the occaſion, that moſt powerful argument of ſelf-intereſt would be a ſufficient ſtimulus to arouſe us.

Fires moſt commonly happen in the winter ſeaſon; ſeveral have already happened, and as the winter has not far elapſed, it is by no means improbable that others may yet happen; it is therefore to be wiſhed, that the members of the different fire companies would be all punctual in the attendance of their next meetings, and reviſe and conſider their former plans and proceedings, and enter into ſuch new reſolutions as may appear neceſſary; and by no means ſuffer any one of their engines to remain imperfect and uſeleſs, as is unhappily the caſe with ſeveral at this preſent time, by which means the late fire probably did much more damage than it otherwiſe would, and which, had the houſe been connected with a row of buildings, might probably have deſtroyed many more, to the great danger of the city; that the engines ſhould lay thus neglected is much to be regretted, and if the members of the companies to which they belong apprehend the repairs would be too expenſive, it would be well for them to promote a ſubſcription for the purpoſe, by which means they would no doubt ſpeedily and cheerfully receive the aſſiſtance of their fellow-citizens. As to ladders, there are perhaps enough of the largeſt kind already; but it may be well to conſider whether there might not be an advantage for each company to have one of a ſhorter length (having the lower end ſhod with iron pikes) that might be eaſily handled, and ſet to the firſt or ſecond ſtory; and alſo to be provided with ſaws, axes and ropes, which are generally wanted, and which, if put into the hands and care of ſuitable perſons, may be of ſingular ſervice. As there is a conſiderable complaint for want of fire buckets, and in caſe leather ones may not be readily obtained, perhaps wooden buckets, well ſecured with iron hoops, and lined inſide with old linen faſtened on with pitch or ſome good cement, might anſwer for ſome time. Legal compulſion for theſe purpoſes, although it might perhaps be juſtified upon the principles of public utility, might not perhaps be adviſeable; yet was the Society for inſuring Houſes to enter into a reſolution to inſure no houſe whatever, unleſs the owner would previouſly engage to provide himſelf with a certain number of buckets, according to the houſe or houſes he might inſure, to be kept either in the houſes inſured, or under his own care, is a matter that may perhaps be both conſiſtent and neceſſary, and worthy of their attention: And whilſt we are on the ſubject, there is another hint which may become ſerviceable and general, if duly conſidered and properly tried; which is, to dam or ſecure the water that may be thrown upon the upper floors, ſo as to prevent its deſcending down the ſtair-caſe, or by any other channel; for this purpoſe it will be neceſſary, in caſe of hurry, or where proper preparation has not been made, to lay down a folded rug, or any thing of the ſort that can be procured, or to nail a narrow board at the head of the ſtair-caſe, of ſuch length as may be neceſſary, and ſtuff or caulk the crevices with tow or rags, to prevent the eſcape of the water, and in caſe of holes or cracks in any part of the floor, to have them ſtuffed as tight as poſſible, by which means the water may be ſpeedily raiſed ſeveral inches upon the floor, the advantages of which muſt be obvious to every one; ſomething of this ſort it is ſaid was tried at the late fire, by which means the floors of ſeveral rooms were probably ſaved. But it would be well worth while for every houſe-owner or houſe-keeper to be provided with a kind of ſlider, 10 or 12 inches broad, properly fitted to ſlide in grooves or upright ſtrips of wood at the heads of the ſtair-caſes, and to ſuch doors as may need it; to the under edge of the ſlider might be faſtened a ſtrip of thick woolen liſt, that it may more effectually fit the inequalities of the floor. The expence would be very trifling, and may probably be a means of ſaving the houſe, as well as the neighbourhood; for it is natural to ſuppoſe that if a floor is overflowed with water ſix or nine inches deep, the falling in even of a flaming roof would be unable to do any damage; nor would this plan be only ſerviceable to prevent the lateral and deſcending progreſs of the fire, but the aſcent alſo, for in caſe a lower room be in flames, and the floor next above it be covered with a good depth of water, it is eaſy to perceive that in whatever part of the ceiling, or floor above the fire may make a breach, through that breach the water will immediately pour, and as it were ſtrike the enemy at his firſt appearance: It is to be hoped this hint will be particularly attended to by individuals, aswell as by the ſeveral fire companies, who, if they ſhould think proper, may appoint ſuitable perſons of their company to attend to this particular matter. Another convenience, and which has been practiſed with ſucceſs abroad, is to have large ſtrong commodious baſkets, having a rope faſtened to them, with one or two blocks or pullies accommodated to the end of a ſtrong pole, ſo as to ſet againſt the houſe, by which means men, women and children, eſpecially the ſick and infirm, as well as goods, may be readily and ſafely got down, when there may not be a poſſibility of getting down within.

In caſes of fire much needleſs damage is often done by raſh unſkilful perſons, and probably much benefit prevented for want of a ſufficient number of ſuitable, active ſuperintendents, for which reaſon, it may be well for the different companies to appoint particular men, for ſuch particular different purpoſes as may appear neceſſary, who might be diſtinguiſhed by a certain badge, ſuch as a cap or coat of a particular form or colour, which might produce that reſpect or deference which at preſent is too much wanting, and were ſome of them furniſhed with a good ſpeaking-trumpet, the advantage would be great, as it is almoſt impoſſible in the general noiſe and confuſion attendant on fires to hear the voice of a common man: It may not be amiſs to add, that if the ſeveral Fire-Companies were patronized and encouraged by the Legiſlative authority, and a reward granted by them for the firſt engine, ladder, &c. that ſhould be taken to a fire, it might be productive of good effect.

And as a free intercourſe and communication on ſuch occaſions would be beneficial, in caſe of any propoſed regulations which may be neceſſary to become general, it might be well for all the different Companies in the city and ſuburbs to have a periodical correſpondence with each other, by means of a Committee from each Company, to meet together at ſome ſtated period to propoſe, underſtand or adopt ſuch plan, as may be deemed neceſſary for the common good.

CIVIS.

P. S. The ſeveral Fire Companies in the city and ſuburbs are requeſted to give theſe obſervations a reading at their next reſpective meetings.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Number XXII.

IT has been a radical advantage in drawing up the treaties of alliance and of commerce, that the intercourſe between France and theſe States has been wholly new. The greater part of thoſe treaties that have been negotiated, for ſome centuries, in Europe, have been founded on the baſe of former treaties. It has been the uſual introduction to ſay, that "the treaty of Weſtphalia, 1648; that of Madrid, 1667 and 1670; the treaties of the peace of Nimeguen, 1678 and 1679; that of Ryſwich, 1697; that of Utrecht, 1713, &c. &c. &c. ſhall ſerve for the baſis of the preſent treaty; they ſhall be conſidered as making part of it, and all the articles ſhall be religiouſly executed, except thoſe from which it ſhall be derogated by the preſent pacification." Former ſtipulations being thus taken for the ground-work, it is like building upon rubbiſh of bricks and aſhes and burnt lime, where ſome claim long thought antiquated may ſtill ſurvive, and, like an ember, ſerve to enkindle new burnings.

Nations on the continent of Europe have entered into treaties of alliance, in order to defend themſelves againſt ſome powerful neighbour. Claims have been neglected by them, and mutual enmities have been ſuffered to lie dormant while they were preſſed by the common danger; but when hoſtilities had ceaſed againſt them, or were weakened in their force, theſe claims and theſe enmities have revived, and the treaties that had been built up fell before them, as the barrier of a wooden paliſade before the flame that is lighted up within it.

Treaties have been concluded between two rival nations, one or both of whom, tired of a long war, and willing to enjoy peace, have been diſpoſed to concede many things, or, at leaſt, to omit the mention of them, which, afterwards, they would be willing to aſſert, when a better ſituation of affairs would put it in their power to aſſert them. Sometimes one part of the article of a treaty has been made to ſeem to revoke the other, and ſometimes the ſtipulation has been deſignedly expreſſed in obſcure language; for when both parties were not able to agree upon one certain and preciſe idea, it was neceſſary that the matter ſhould be left *in dubio*. In the treaty of Munſter between France and Auſtria, the province of High and Low Alſace was ceded to the crown of France, with this reſervation, "that the ſtates, orders, cities, and gentlemen, who relieve immediately of the empire, ſhould ſtill continue to relieve of it; and that the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall exerciſe over the cities of the prefecturate, but the ſimple right of protection only which belongs to the houſe of Auſtria;" adding in the ſame article, "that the Emperor and the empire do not mean by this means to derogate from the right of ſovereign dominion, which has been yielded in the moſt extenſive manner to the monarchy of France." It is evident, as Father Bougeant remarks in his hiſtory of the peace of Weſtphalia, "that this clauſe was introduced to calm the fears of a province, which the empire detached from its body;" and it might have been the ſource of many quarrels, had it not been impliedly given up by the houſe of Auſtria, who remained ſilent on this head, at the peace of Ryſwick, 1679.

At this peace, France, on her part, did not chooſe to aſſert her claim to the ſucceſſion of the Spaniſh Monarchy, in right of Maria Thereſa, the wife of Louis XIV. but left it to be determined at a future day; and to determine it, we well know was the ſubject of a long war at the beginning of this century, when every of the middle ſtates of Europe, and even England, though remote, ſuffered greatly; and no good from the contention came to mortals, ſave only to the famous officers on both ſides, whoſe names became immortal from the ſpirit with which they led their armies, and the devaſtations with which they over-ran the countries of each other.

Hence we ſee, that between nations, whoſe intereſts have often claſhed with each other, it is difficult, if not impoſſible, to fix a laſting peace. One of theſe will apprehend that they have yielded too much, the other that they have not acquired ſufficient. Old claims will ſtill lie at bottom, antient prejudices will revive, and both Kings and people will be unhappy until they are at war again.

The ground of the alliance between France and theſe ſtates has been wholly new; no rubbiſh of old claims to be removed; no antient treaties to build upon; all was ſmooth; the foundation level; and the materials of the ſtructure not the ruins of a former edifice, but hewn from the native rock, and cut from the mountain not before viſited. Intereſts are combined wholly equal, and wholly new; and we have met with paſſions not before irritated, or affections ruffled by any means with each other.

It is no eaſy matter for nations or for individuals, whoſe minds have been often ruffled with hoſtilities from each other, to forget theſe and become friends. It is like placing together two broken, ragged, pointed, and uneven ſurfaces; they never can apply cloſely. How happy is it then when nations meet perfectly compoſed in their tempers, and do aptly cohere in alliance? How deſirable that this temper be preſerved? For when once interrupted, it is impoſſible to take away every point of prejudice and ill humour which may ſpring up from the contention.

"Anger between lovers kindles love *;" and altercation between friends begets a more tender friendſhip; but debates between nations, once ariſing, preclude, almoſt forever, a ſincere attachment. The anger of lovers is exceſs of love, where jealouſy ariſes, giving them to apprehend that they are not in turn ſo much beloved as they would wiſh to be. The exerciſe of hope and fear, in the mean time, fixes the object in the mind, and the gentle exprobrations calling forth a declaration of regard, the ſoft affections riſe in all their power and occupy the heart. Altercations between friends are of the ſame nature, and, in the interview between Brutus and Caſſius at the town of Sardis, the poet † has well imagined that language "You love me not, Brutus." But in debates between nations, ſelf intereſt and ambition are the principles which chiefly operate. Theſe are cold principles; for, ſays the duke de Rochefocault, "though we often riſe from love to ambition, yet we ſeldom deſcend from ambition to love." Debates between nations are not the interruption only, but almoſt always the death of friendſhip. After many wars, mutual confidence and truſt are not eaſily eſtabliſhed. The blood that is ſhed on both ſides cells from the earth, and poſterity will for a long time remember the wounds inflicted or received by their fathers. Debates are compromiſed by entering into terms; theſe terms may be miſunderſtood, miſinterpreted, or miſapplied; and like the ſeeds of herbs in the ſoil that is ploughed up, new debates may ſpring out of them.

America and France have met in the early walks of a firſt acquaintance. There are no ſeeds of difference between us. Our mutual confidence exiſts perfect. Let it not be interrupted in the ſmalleſt inſtance, leſt it may not again be perfect.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Ira amantium redintegratio eſt amoris.* Ter.
† *Shakeſpeare.*

TREASURY-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, January 11. 1780.

PURSUANT to an Order of CONGRESS, the Board of Treaſury give Notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at ſix Months Sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan Office of the State of Pennſylvania, and forwarded as ſoon as poſſible to the Continental Loan Offices of the other States, to be diſpoſed of. *Extract from the Minutes,*

ROBERT TROUP, *Secretary.*

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in purſuance of the Reſolves of Congreſs reſpecting the two Emiſſions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and deſtroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the Emiſſion of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the Emiſſion of May 20, 1777,	7.439 974
Total,	19.847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Poſts will ſet out hereafter on Tueſdays and Fridays, preciſely at twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thurſdays at noon. The Eaſtern Poſts will ſet out on the ſame days, at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Any careful, ſober, ſingle perſon, who is willing to ride as Poſt between Morris-Town and Fiſh-Kill, or between Annapolis and Frederickſburg, producing ſufficient teſtimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Poſt-Office.

N. B. None need apply unleſs they can provide Horſes.

THE Proprietors of INDIANA are requeſted to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their Adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Philadelphia, on the Firſt Monday in February, at Four o'Clock, P. M. *By Order,*

Jan 5. 1780. ¶ DAVID FRANKS, Preſident.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

BELLOWS.

Any gentlemen ſtore keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

WAS taken up on the 29th of November laſt, a middle ſized black COW, with ſtrait horns, ſhort tail, white at the end, white belly, a piece off her left ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold the 16th of January, by JOSEPH BASKET, fronting Turner's Lane, about three miles from the city.

Philadelphia, January 10*th*, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the SHOP of the ſubſcriber in Front Street, near the Draw-bridge, and the following articles taken out of the CASE, viz. A ſtrait bodied ſilver tankard, weight 31 ounces, with a man's head carved at the bottom of the handle; upwards of thirty pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; eight pair of knee ditto; one pair ſet ditto; twelve plain gold rings, nine twiſted ditto; three double gilt watch keys; one and a half dozen tea ſpoons (finiſhed) one dozen not quite finiſhed; one pair large ſtone ear bobs; one pin-cuſhion hoop; one ſtock buckle; three and a half pair plain gold ſleeve buttons weight 4 dwt. 18 grs. each pair; one dozen pair plain ſilver ditto, with ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.

JOSEPH LOWNES.

N. B. The buckles, ſpoons, &c. are ſtamp't with the maker's mark, J. L.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

THE LOT and HOUSE he now lives in, near the two Mile Stone on the Frankford Road. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TOD, Merchant, in Front-street, or of

¶ RICHARD FARMAR.

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, near the DRAW-BRIDGE,

CAMBRICS,
NARROW LACE,
LINENS,
CHECKS,
TAPES,
KNIVES and FORKS,
SPANISH SUGAR in Boxes,
LOAF SUGAR,
And excellent CLARET in Bottles. ¶

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,

Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,

By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the subscriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raised nor shorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linsey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters sewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linsey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any person securing the goods and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November last, A Black HORSE, five years old next spring, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a small star in his forehead, switch mane and tail, and some saddle marks on his Back. Whoever secures horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS,

Mill-wright, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. ‖

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about seven years old 15 hands high, has a large star on his forehead, and a broad snip on his nose, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occasionally, short switch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine spirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and horse, that the thief may be brought to justice, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M G. in Easton, or any of his deputies, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only Three Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premises.

CAME to plantation of the subscriber, in East-Cain township, Chester county, some time in November, six CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.

§ JOHN HOOPES junior.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, in Monaghan Township, York County, about the 29th of October, 1779, a BLACK HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. § JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, the first of July last, a black and white BULL, about two years old; also six SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away. DAVID STEPHENS. §

CAME to to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, the beginning of July last, a red BULL CALF. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ ROBERT CURRY.

East Whiteland, Chester County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, on the 24th day of November last, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be five years old this grass, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a small blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come to the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywise concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, some time since, praying a law might pass for shutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wissahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all those who think themselves injured by it, are desired to make their objections at the next sitting of the General Assembly, and shew cause, if any they have, why a law should not pass for shutting up the said road. *6w.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates

IS now kept by the subscribers, in Race-street, between Front and Second streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other instruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inspection of Peter Thomson, who has had long experience in that business, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect.

All persons having real estates, such as houses and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, pasture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to sell and dispose of, are desired to give in writing a true description of the houses, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the lowest prices they will take, in order that purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information, attended with as little trouble as possible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the subscribers at their office, or at the Coffee-house. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured they will take the greatest care in procuring them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise. And they beg leave to return their thanks to those gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the sale of their real estates, &c. and request a continuance of their favour, and shall at all times be obliging to purchasers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houses and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia States, for sale. ‡

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,

And INDIGO,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his STORE. ‡

Just imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper side of Market street Wharff,

A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,

And TO BE SOLD by

JOSEPH CARSON.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath been pleased to appoint the subscriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Assembly passed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, &c.

HE therefore takes this earliest opportunity of informing the public: And that his store, at the corner of Front and South streets, will be open for the reception of all such goods as are to be disposed of agreeable to said act, where constant attendance will be given, until a more centrical store can be procured, which will be as soon as possible. He likewise will give his attendance at the Coffee-house (in Coffee-house hours) when he may be spoke with, attend sales there, or where it may best suit the owners of such property as the said act admits of for sale. And the public may be assured that, with a strict adherence to said act, every thing for their satisfaction respecting said office will be done, in the power of their most obedient humble servant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

New-Castle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof, have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose. This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Castle will sit at the Court-house in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an act of Assembly of the said State.

By order of the Court aforesaid,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next. JOHN ORD, President.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commission Store, in Second street, below Market-street,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Irish Linnens Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.